NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-HEIR AT-LAW OLYMPIC THEATRE—SHEPHERDESS OF JURA. BOWERY THEATRE-OUR BOARDING BOUSE. BOOTH'S THEATRE-ITALIAN OPERA-MIGNOR. NIBLO'S GARDEN-CHAIGADHOUL. STANDARD THEATRE- FANCHON. BROADWAY THEATRE-THE EXILES. PARK THEATRE-OUR BACHELORS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-EVANGELINE. THEATRE COMIQUE-A CELEBRATED HARD CASE. FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLERS' WONDERS. WALLACK'S THEATRE-LOSDON ASSURANCE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CELEBRATED CASE NATIONAL THEATRE-REMORSE GILMORE'S GARDEN-GREAT LONDON CIRCUS. KURTZ GALLERY-ART EXHIBITION. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-BRONCHO HORSES. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. WOOD'S BROOKLYN THEATRE-A GREAT ENCOUNTER. PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN -- CHAMPAGNE AND

QUINTUPLE SHEET. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they he handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, threatening light rain and with brisk westerly winds. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy, with winds veering to the north-

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was active and steady. Gold was firm all day at 1011s. Government bonds were slightly lower, States dull and railroads higher. . Money on call was easy at 4 a 412 per cent, and closed at 319 a 4 per cent.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS have been seized with the spirit of reform, but exactly what they propose to do is not very apparent.

YALE DECLINES to compete in the Watkins Boat Club contest, so that all hope of going to Europe as the American champions is at an end.

THE MEETING of the Queens County Hunt yesterday was the largest of the season. Fox hunting is now one of the institutions of Long

PRESIDENT GARCIA, it seems, is determined to keep the revolutionary flag flying in Cuba. According to him there is a large portion of the island still in possession of the insurgents.

THE DEATH of the Register of the Treasury and the resignation of the Commissioner of Patents will give the President a good chance to show his zeal in the cause of civil service re-

ONE OF THE THREE Molly Maguires under sentence of death, to be executed to-morrow in Pennsylvania, is, there is good reason to think, innocent, and it is probable that his case

reviewed. CERVANTES is down for anniversary honors on the 23d of next month. As in the case of some other distinguished men the date of his birth is a little obscure, and the date of his

death has been selected.

THERE IS A PROSPECT of another fight on the army question. A sweeping bill is said to have been agreed upon by a committee of the democratic caucus of the House, and we are told that it is to be made a party measure. The army is a poor thing to fight overs

SOUTHERN CLAIMS of a certain hue stand no chance in the House. One of the committees has decided that a poor Virginia colored woman who expended several thousand dollars in feeding colored men, under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau, is entitled to the money, but to pay it would form a dangerous precedent.

MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR has made a favorable report upon his own resolutions directing the Attorney General of Maryland to test the President's title in the Supreme Court of the United States. Of course the Legislature which voted down Mr. Blair's former absurd propositions will not give its sanction to this still more ridiculous performance on his part.

THE CASE AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH, of the Insurance Department, has been so strongly made out, his knowing violation of the law has been so thoroughly established, that, although his offence may bear with it no personal pecuniary uncleanness, his removal by the Senate should follow as a matter of course. On Wednesday next the question will be put to that body, and the public looks to it for a vindi cation of the law. No servant of the people should be permitted to override legislation with cool deliberation without incurring the penalty which the law provides.

THE WEATHER.-The feature of yesterday's meteorological changes was the descent of a large depression from the regions north of Canada and the lakes over the territory east of the Mississippi lever, with fai or hazy weather except on the north east coast, where it was cloudy and general northwesterly to westerly and southwesterly winds. In the Northwest and on the New England and New York coasts the winds became very strong toward evening, with the irereasing barometric fall in New Brunswick. No rain fell during the day in any of the districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The low pressure that passed over Florida on Friday evening and during yesterday morning has passed into the Atlantic, and will probably be experienced at the Bermudas during this evening or to-morrow. The winds continue strong on the Florida consts. In the Northwest the pressure is highest and rising, and it has risen on the Pacific coast. Temperatures range quite high in the western and central districts and also in the Southwest. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, threatening light rain and brisk westerly winds. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy, with winds veering to the northwest.

England and Russia.

Relations between England and Russia

are so strained at the present moment as to be somewhat more than critical. They are at the extreme point of tension consistent with the preservation of peace, and in the exaggerated susceptibilities of the moment a rupture may result any day apparently as a consequence of events that at other times would be regarded as trivial. For two years now these governments have played at cross purposes with one another, and England has certainly no occasion to congratulate herself on the results. Her diplomacy through all these troubled times, and through all the difficult and delicate negotiations that have followed one another so closely, has been always at fault. From the rejection of the Berlin memorandum in May, 1876, down to the sending of the fleet into the Sea of Marmora, every act was a blunder. By her course at Berlin England separated herself from the three great Powers which were agreed that Turkey must be reformed or coerced. She thereby rendered the war inevitable unless she was herself prepared to fight on the Ottoman side. Peace could only have been preserved by the certainty that England would fight for and with the Moslems. But she was not prepared to fight on that side, and the Northern Powers knew it. The English nation would not have stood it then, whatever it may do now. England's honor was not engaged, and the commercial aristocracy, wiser than the government, knows that the world of the East is changed since the time of the Crimean war: that the canal and England's great fleet reduce to a minimum the danger of Russian advance to the Levant. Since England could not fight it would have been the part of wise statesmanship not to force events into such a shape as to involve her participation in war under the penalty of the reconstruction of the Ottoman Empire without her consent. With that capital blunder she began.

Her most treasured purpose was to preserve the Eastern equilibrium, because upon that equilibrium depended great interests of her own; but her government adopted the one course which enforced the result that all England deprecated. By associating herself with the Northern Powers in the policy of the Berlin memorandum England could have limited its operations so that she would have done what was demanded by civilization and have preserved her relations with Turkey in such a way as to be the guardian of her own interests. By standing aside she encouraged the Moslems in their rejection of all reforms, compelled Russia to fight and looked on with folded hands while the Ottomans were slaughtered in a war that was as much hers as theirs. Her policy was ridiculously feeble. She was neither with the Turk nor with Europe. She declared against the Turks and smiled on their efforts. She was against everybody; professedly sought only her own advantage and yet she did no harm to any cause but her own. By a blunder almost as bad as the first the government again incalculably weakened England's position through the famous definition of her "interests." England's interest was the existence of Turkey just as she stood, barbarity and all, and to say that it depended upon this or that point was to throw all other points open to Russia and to give up to her that entirety of the Ottoman dominion without which the defined points were speedily seen to be worthless. And the next blunder was to see the effect of this blunder only when it was irremediable, and to send the fleet into the Sea of Marmora when there was no more occasion for that act than at any moment during the war, if the Russians were to be trusted; and if they were not to be trusted it was late to find it out.

From this remarkable series of acts, wrong at any moment, and of acts right in themselves but done at the wrong time, there flowed a not uncommon result in such cases. Personal vanity, temper, pride and passion were engaged in the settlement of a national difference that should have been conducted, not in the spirit of a child's quarrel, but with the chess player's cool reflection and indifference to sentiment. How would the lookers on keep their faces straight if in the middle of a game of chess a half beaten player should begin to rail at the eccentricity of the knight's movements; declare his contempt at the bishop's sidelong advances and retreats; hold up to common indignation, with withering eloquence, the facile extravagance of the queen's operations, and at last denounce roundly, as evil in every part of its construction, the game whose greatest fault was that he could not play it successfully? But if the game were played for so grand a stake as the dignity and domination of a Power in whose welfare the civilized world is interested outside nations would not laugh for the pity of it, but they would not conceal their scorn for the feeble player. And that feeble player is the British government, which, confounded at play, quernlously cries out that if the nature of the game had been different, or the character of the players nobler, it might have won against all odds. It does not help England's case for the government to give so great a part of its exertion to exciting hatred of Russia; yet it has a virtuous aspect for the government to take its stand now on the faith in treaties. But when Pitt acted on his judgment that it was better to deliberately violate a treaty than to venture the loss of the dominion of the world he proceeded in that spirit of practical politics in virtue of which a nation takes care of itself and lets treaties take care of themselves-the spirit in which Russia acts now, and in which Germany, France and all others have acted in the past; and the fact that England has acted in that spirit when she saw fit deprives her present position of the high moral dignity it might otherwise claim. If England is the great champion of the sanctity of treaties why are her ships in the Sea of Marmora?

England's present attitude is open to the suspicion that it is mainly the consequence of that natural irritation against Russia which the government organs have excited to cover the Ministry; for it is their own government at which the English people vulgar barter and sale of honor in public ping of its sheets. How that pressure fulness by Mr. Hull. The third tempta- in any growded part of London without having the should be indignant, and not the Russians competitions which has debased profes- was developed will profably be known after tion of Jesus will be analyzed by bawled into her war."

selves would have done in the same circumstances. It is to be presumed, however, that England's persistency in her demand with regard to the Conference must proceed from knowledge of the existence of a secret treaty. This demand it should, be remembered, is not limited to the requirement that Russia shall lay the whole treaty before the Conference. As the treaty is actually in the hands of the Powers any government represented can call attention to any clause, and the Conference may deal with it or not, as it likes; so that the treaty will be practically before the Conference from the moment it opens. But England's demand is that Russia shall give a pledge that the treaty thus laid before the Powers is the whole result of her negotiation with Turkey: in other words, that she shall declare that there are no secret clauses. It is very probable there is a secret clause, and it may have relation to Russia's support of Turkey against England's Hellenic project. England, with her secret tripartite treaty, made immediately after the Congress of Paris, is not in a position to declare that secret clauses are immoral or criminal; but she is perhaps informed of this clause, and wants to force it into the light. Russia, however, will not deliver reasons on compulsion in that style, and this latest blunder may render impossible that general pacification by a conference which would tide over the present troubles. England's preparation seems to indicate a decision to fight, and it is apparently interpreted that way in Russia . for the demand that her fleet shall be withdrawn from the Sea of Marmora is only presented now as a ground for Russian action. England will refuse to withdraw, and thereupon the Russians will occupy Constantinople. If the English occupy the other side of the strait, with the intention to ultimately create there a new Gibraltar, they will find that a game at

O'Leary's Victory.

Spain.

which two can play, and that Russia is not

The winning of the international pedestrian match in London by O'Leary is the latest American victory over Great Britain, and of course there is no true American who will not rejoice at this fresh triumph for the Stars and Stripes. If there is, why, he ought to be compelled to do what O'Leary has done for the honor and glory of his country in the walking line. To be sure, our interest and pride in the result of the contest are slightly dashed by the fact that the victor was born much nearer to London than to New York: but nevertheless he entered the lists as an American, he represented America, and if he had been defeated it would have been set down as an American defeat. His honors, then, are our honors; but if Cork, which has produced nearly all the great men in the world, insists upon adding his name to the long list of her warriors, statesmen and sages, we must, we suppose, be content and surrender all claim to him. At all events, rather than quarrel about it, we shall gladly do so. But be he Corkonian or Chicagoan-we leave the two cities to settle it for themselves-it cannot be denied that O'Leary has won a very great victory in his peculiar line and is undoubtedly the best pedestrian in the world. If there is a better one he has not been found. The feat which he has just accomplished of making five hundred and twenty miles four hundred and forty yards in five days and nineteen hours stands alone in the annals ever glory there is in beating them is all his own. In addition he has won in money the substantial sum of thirty-seven hundred dollars and the champion's belt.

Police Athletics. We are in favor of an athletic police, but we are opposed to policemen being nothing more than athletes, and hippodroming athletes at that. We have accordingly, and out of our sheer innocence, applauded from time to time the muscular exhibitions given in publie by our brass-buttoned knights of the patrol. Little did we dream that they "put up" the results of some of the events which have been so faithfully recorded in our colnmns. A flood of light, however, has burst upon us from the cleft in the skull of Officer Muldoon, made by the alleged "slungshot" of Detective Adams, as the waters gushed from the rock at the tap of the rod of Moses. There was a quarrel and a row, with a "woman in the case," just as ordinary Eighth ward thieves and rowdies make them, and now follows a Babel stories-Adams against Muldoon, Muldoon against Miller, and everybody against everbody else-until it looks as though the court of appeals, to decide the trouble, might be held under the presidency of "Seddons' Mouse" or "Owney" Geoghegan instead of the Police Commissioners. The sight of a number of officers vigorously clubbing, gouging and mashing each other with slungshots may be a refreshing one to a public which has hitherto experienced police brutality only as applied to the weak and inoffensive members of the community, but it is not commendable as a moral show. When the police banded themselves together in an athletic club we hoped to see a spirit of manliness growing among them which would gradually take from the locust club its perpetual and promiscuous employment. We hoped to see officers trained to run after a fleeing thief instead of shooting after him, to the perfect safety of the thief but to the hurt of the lawabiding passer-by. He would, we thought, become so quick with hands and feet that he could catch and hold the slipperiest of mortals without the coarse and brutal preliminary of clubbing him into insensibility. The hard knocks which the contesting athlete must take as well as give with cheerfulness would, we hoped, cultivate that chivalric forbearance and command of temper which was so sadly needed and which is the first lesson in a good police force. It seems we were mistaken. There appears to have been no bridle put upon the passions in the club; the low and

who have done just what the English them- | sional competitions seems to have crept in, and now we learn that the Police Commissioners have decided to abolish the Police Athletic Club. If it is rotten beyond reform this is well; but if the self-respecting members of the force took it in hand, made exhibitions of temper matters of expulsion and hunted down the "hippodromer" as they would hunt a burglar, the club might still be made a useful institution.

The Jaspers of Civilization.

Brother Jasper, of Virginia (colored), who

has taken a defiant stand upon the Bible

for the immobility of the earth and revolu-

tion of the sun around it, explains himself

more fully in an interview published elsewhere. People may laugh and wag their heads at this simple and earnest man because he turns in anger from philosophers who "suppose" and relies upon the written Word, which is emphatic. He has never heard of Galileo, nor known that Galileo stood one against the world; that Galileo went from supposition to proof and turned all the "rising" and "setting" of the sun into figures of speech. That was the way they settled it. To the world all this was once as literal as to Brother Jasper. Kings, bishops, scholars and statesmen believed it-men as good as Brother Jusper's critics. "E pur se muoce, Galileo is reported to have said after having recanted his "dangerous" doctrine to avoid being burned by the Holy Office, "Still I say dat she moves," says Brother Jasper, referring, Bible in hand, to the sun and not the earth. The roar of laughter which has gone up at his expense tells how the marvellous of yesterday becomes the commonplace of to-day. They have been compromising on the Bible for some hundreds of years, and they never told Jasper-that is all about it. They have abolished the six "days" of the creation of the world, and the order of the creation, but Jasper has been left in the dark. The "two great lights" have become one light and a reflector, and so on; but Jasper has not been let into the secret. They have been at work upon the Deluge-a Protestant bishop among them-and the ark of Noah is now doubted to have carried that large menagerie invoice. Jasper does not know this. They are undermining hell, and Jasper, who has heard of it, thinks they are losing their time. They laugh at Jasper, who has preached twenty-four thousand sermons with the old "Bible truths" in them as they were held for fifteen centuries after Christ; but how will posterity laugh at us who know so much more than Brother Jasper! How long is it since the scientists themselves thought that the north wind blew directly from the North Pole? When the coal that we are burning up is exhausted and the man with the boring machine comes along that will put a fifty mile hole into the earth's crust and the towns are supplied with caloric from the subterranean fires, they are now supplied with water, how the common school children will smile at our "modern improvements." The Brother Jaspers of that day would be uncommonly smart fellows in ours. What will they have left of the Bible cosmogony by that time?

Murder and Humor. It seems likely that if Hunter, now in

prison in Philadelphia, had not taken to murder he might some day have turned out a first class humorist. Some of his letters to his friends, written from prison, will be found in another column, and if the casual reader should suppose they are not really of pedestrianism. The best pedestrians in England were his competitors, and what- hoax constructed by Mark Twain, it can only be said that the quality of the humor fully justifies the fancy. Here, then, is an evidence of the errors of destiny. This man ready to take life, to purchase a cheap journeyman to pound the vitality out of a tellow creature, in order that he might collect a few thousand dollars from an insurance company-this very man, if he had only known it, could probably have made an enormous fortune writing funny books. It will afford a fine field of speculation for the philosophers what topics his comic vein would have dealt with: but as in his actual life he seems to have done no worse than plan the murder of a man who had his life insured it is to be presumed that his topics would have been far more gay and jovial than those chosen by Twain, to whom we cannot but compare him. But after all would it have been better for humanity that he should have become a comic author? We believe not. Perhaps destiny has contrived this thing better for us than we could have contrived it for ourselves. How much better would it have been, indeed, if Twain also had taken to murder in early life. Society could have spared him two or three victims and have gained by it.

> The Explosion on the Magenta. This deplorable accident having proved fatal to several persons must necessarily become the subject of an investigation by a Coroner's jury, aided by the evidence of experts. It is suggested in our despatches published elsewhere this morning that the Magenta was racing with a rival boat at the time of the explosion, and that the bursting of her "steam chimney," a misnomer by the way, was due to overpressure. The effects produced are certainly those that would follow an explosion caused by an extraordinary and sudden steam pressure; but it was impossible that the "steam chimney" could burst. That pipe carries off the exhaust steam from the cylinder and leaves it with a comparatively low degree of expansive force. The rupture really took place in the steampipe leading from the starboard boiler to the steam chest of the cylinder. This pipe encloses the smokepipe leading from the same boiler to the smokestack, and unites above the deck with similar double pipes from the port boiler. The inner and outer pipes are stayed to each other by bolts. and these naturally weakened the sheets of the steampipe by reason of the holes punched in them for the stay bolts. Besides this we are informed that the plates or sheets at the place of rupture were quite worn and thin. Hence a sudden pressure caused the steampipe to burst at its weakest part-namely, at the lapping of its sheets. How that pressure

the inquiry. We suspect that, the water Dr. Armitage and the philosophy of having been allowed to run low in the starhaving been allowed to run low in the starboard boiler, the steam became dried and superheated. Then, water having been injected into the boiler, this dry steam became saturated and instantaneously expanded with a force too great for the strength of the steampipe to sustain.

Why the particular portion of the pipe was ruptured can only be determined by a careful examination of the fractured iron plates. As the pipe was covered with felt and canvas to prevent loss of heat by radiation any corrosion of its outer surface would not be detected unless the covering was stripped off, which, probably, was not done by the official inspectors. Although the explosion has been attended by terrible loss of life its occurrence does not necessarily imply a weakness of the parts involved were such weakness unknown, for they may have been strong enough to sustain the maximum working pressure with safety. But a sudden development of extraordinary pressure in the boiler from causes such as we have suggested would rupture them in their weakest place. Two questions must be answered before any correct opinion can be formed as to the cause of the explosion. First, did the water run down in the starboard boiler shortly before? and, second, did the fireman in charge start the pumps on that boiler immediately before the explosion? If these questions cannot be answered inthis occurrence. We may assume that the boiler would have "blown off" at the maximum pressure allowed by law, because the inspectors always set the locked safety valve to that pressure. The additional fact that superheated, and therefore highly explosive if suddenly saturated, steam does not indicate on the gauges or exercise on the boiler any increase of pressure until it becomes saturated favors the probability that the accident was caused by carelessness.

Our Quintuple Herald.

The readers of the HERALD receive to-day another quintuple paper, the tremendous pressure of advertising compelling us to issue the HERALD in three separate sheets. Of the twenty pages printed to-day twelve are devoted to the announcements of our advertisers, there being two thousand six hundred and fifty-four notices, occupying nearly seventy-two columns. As a matter of interest it may be stated that in the four quintuple HERALDS published on the 3d, 10th, 17th and 24th inst. there were two hundred and seventy-one columns of advertisements, as the following table shows :-

March 3. 62
March 10. 66
March 17. 71
March 24. 72

11 966 These figures tell their own story; for they show how business is increasing and the value of the HERALD as an advertising medium for all classes-the merchant, the banker, the artisan, the sewing girl, the housekeeper, the domestic and every branch of industry and enterprise. Notwithstanding this enormous bulk of business intelligence the Herald provides its readers with all the news of the day from all parts of the

Protect the Parks.

The keen manner in which the suspicion of a job to hand over any portion of Tompkins square for the building of an armory was hunted out in the Assembly and the promptness with which it was provided against give clear promise that the Washington square jobbers will get no quarter for their scheme at Albany. It is espe cially gratifying to note this fact, because when the promoters of the confiscation scheme got a bare "machine" majority of the Aldermen to petition the Legislature they thought they could snap their fingers in the faces of their fellow citizens. They now know better. The Aldermanic philosopher who regretfully stated that the New York Legislature had no more respect for the opinion of our Board of Aldermen than for that of so many canal horses or dock rats stands justified. Now, no sensible citizen of New York will deny that our National Guard should be fittingly housed, and there are few who will claim that the floors or lofts in which they meet an l drill at present are adequate or what our citizen soldiers deserve. We think that every brigade should have for its armory a substantial building, owned by the city, capable of use not merely as a drilling place, but as an arsenal, and, in a limited sense, as a fortress. It is, however, nothing but the hunger for a job which would make such short cuts to the desirable object as to plump an armory into every public breathing place down town. There are, doubtless, convenient places where a block for the purpose can be had at moderate cost, where an armory would improve the property about it, and as Mr. Waehner says that an armory can be used as a moral disinfectant the places might be found where they would do most good. But the parks must be kept for the people at all hazards.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

The keynote to many of the pulpit topics to-day is given by Mr. Martyn in the Christian life, the minor ministries of which Dr. King will set forth and the loss and gain of which Mr. Searles will contrast. The honor of identification with Christ even before the millennium will be emphasized by Mr. Humpstone, and the fact that the sinner can find the Saviour will be fully demonstrated by Dr. Tyng, Jr. But some there are who seek Christ in the dark, and to such Mr. Hatfield will give advice to-day. Mr. Hepworth will offer to his people some thoughts about God which, if accepted, will set them upon a rock foundation and afford what Mr. Chambers calls the rich indwelling of the Word or Christ the fulness of the Godhead. The crucial test of faith is its trial and triumph, which Mr. Johns will dwell upon this morning, while in the evening he shows how mistaken sorrow may end in unmistaken joy. The angel's drawn sword in the hand of Mr. Moment will oppose Balaam and all other hypocrites and time-serving professors of religion, while the glorious Gospel will be presented in its fulness by Mr. Hull. The third tempta-

ham, Christ as the revealer of truth will be presented by Mr. Colcord and the traitor's kiss be deprecated by Mr. Sweetser. That God will wipe away all tears from the eyes of His people is the truth that will bear repetition by Dr. Rogers, because it is full of comfort and peace to the believer. Isaiah's vision will be unrave!led by Mr. Lloyd, while the future of the madman, murderer and suicide will be the subject of speculation by Mr. McCarthy. The two temperance organizations offer o brilliant bill and St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church has projected a grand missionary meeting for this evening. Mr. Hemperley will draw his sword against spiritual Amalekites and subdue them to his Saviour.

Logs on the Streets.

It is said that "every dog has his day," and this privilege is accorded to each member of the canine race by all humane persons. But there are "dog days" when it is really unsafe to grant the freedom of the city to the dogs, especially to those illfavored and homeless animals that eke out a precarious living among the gutters and ash barrels left uncleaned and unemptied by the Street Cleaning Bureau. Roaming unrestrained through the crowded streets, with languid eye and empty stomach, the homeless cur is in that condition vestigation will throw very little light on of wretchedness which impels men to suicide and dogs to bite people. The announcement made by the Police Commissioners that they would now begin in earnest to clean the city only increases the danger from the dogs. Hundreds, we might say thousands, of these poor brutes may be deprived of their only source of food supply by the removal of the garbage, and the consequences are certain to prove very disastrous if the proper preventives are not taken. We therefore suggest to the Mayor the propriety of enforcing the dog ordinance early this year, and not waiting for the regular dog days to come on us with thousands of hungry curs roaming about the city. We rather like the dog, as a rule, and admire his many fine qualities as a faithful companion, &c., but at the present time there is really too much of him in New York, and his room is decidedly preferable to his company.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boys are swimming in Texas streams. Give us the market basket of our fathers.

A man grows beetle browed by hunting for petate

A Celorado man caught the smallpox by handling

Mexican pelts. Flatonia, Texas, has a well of sour puckerus water.

It will soon be slum mode.

A few Arctic foxes have been shot in the north of Scotland. How did they get there?

Senator Jones has begun to dig another hole in the Comstock range. All the while he keeps singing,

Moody and Sankey reached New Havenjyesterday and will begin to-day a series of meetings at the Tabernacle, scating 5,000, just built for the purpose.

A private despatch received at Quincy, Ill., from Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Springfield, Mass.; announces his acceptance of the newly created bishopric of Quincy. Norristown Heratd:-- Emerson says :- "A weed :s a plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered." It is clearly evident that Emerson doesn't chew the

United States Cousul General to Japan General T. B Van Buren has so far recovered from his recent alarming illness as to be able to start for his post, and will proceed to Japan probably by the City of Peking

Mr. Ellis Spear, Commissioner of Patents, on being questioned in relation to the rumor that the President had requested his resignation, and that he had tendered it, to take effect April 1, says there is no truth whatever to the statement.

suls :- A. Norden, as Consul of the Netherlands at Charleston; J. Do Bruyn Kops, as Consul of the Netherlands at Savannah: Bertrand Adone, as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Galveston, Texas, and William Belcher, as Vice Consul of Hayti at New London Conn.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received in an envelope, postmarked Cincinnati, three \$1,000 couper bonds, accompanied by a memorandum indicating of the United States. The bonds have been so theroughly cancelled that their serial numbers cannot be ascertained. Eventually the amount will be credit to the conscience fund.

Sir John Lubbock, one of the greatest, as he is certainly one of the most houest, of scientists, would prohibit ignorant men from putting out signs as dentists." A good many quack dentists, imitating surgeous who backed limbs on the field during the late civil war, think that the first tooth that comes should be the first served, which recently led a Western newspaper man to romark that he left the den

tist's office at a tooth-hurty gait.

M. Bianconi, the celebrated Italian engineer-architest, who has been Superintendent of Railroad Con-struct on for Turkey in Europe for many years, thus gives the population of Greece at the present time:-Lower Albania, 1,600,000; Thessaly, 500,000; Mace donia, 600,000; Thrace (not including the Greeks in Constantinople), 500,000. Total, 3,200,000. European statesmen in general have calculated representation in the coming Congress on a basis of 5,000,000.

An English writer calls attention to the fact that the failure of the potate in Ireland in 1846 gave an almost new population to the United States and to the British colonies. This writer thinks that if the millions of nen oppressed by famine in China are not debarred from migration a great many of them will seek the United States. Russia keeps the Chinamen from Europe; but only the sea keeps him from westers America, where capital encourages him.

The philanthropists are again endeavoring to convert criminals. One of their arguments is that the criminals show ingenuity, skill and power greater than the qualities of mind possessed by detectives and other pious people; so that the detectives, the sie-lock inventors, the burglar alarm inventors and other members of the Young Men's Christian Association are intellectually weaker than burglars, tellers, murderers, head-line writers for Chicago newspapers, elopers, pickpockets and Georgia ministers.

Colonel Alecsandri, formerly diplomatic agent of Roumania at London and Paris, addressed a long letter to Prince Gorischakoff, in which be enthusiasti-cally defended Roumania and protested against the plying for the Prince said :- "You are a poot; an eminent, patriotic poet. I congratulate you and your and politics are cooqual brenches of social life, but parallel, and should not be confounded. I must be permitted to remain upon the territory which is most familiar to me, that of practical politics. It is only given to eagles to soar in the air.

London Truth: -- "The prevailing taste has spread to the commoner music halfs, and now the only songs that are listened to with patience consist of a few verses, entirely devoid of any meaning whatever, serving to introduce a chorus, the point of which consists in the repetition of some palpably immoral double-entendre. Some of the older singers who had gained a deserved reputation for amusing powers of low comedy, are compelled to pander to the sickly taste of the hour; and the unfortunate 'comique' has to cudgel his brains in order to invent some catch refrain, coarser and more indecent than those of his brother artiste. The successful songs are caught up